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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT Town Plan of Chongsŏng-up,
Hamgyŏng-bukto

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A description of installations in Chongsŏng-up, Chongsŏng-gun, Hamgyŏng-bukto, keyed to an accompanying town plan,

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I. Details

Town Plan, Chongqing-shi, Chongqing-shi, Hanyang-shi

Rate: 3

1. Explanation to Attached Town Plan of Chongqing-shi, Chongqing-shi:

- 1) Han'yang-shi (aka Han'yang-shi): A bridge, built during the occupation, of cement concrete, about five to six meters high above the water. 25X1
- 2) Underground Water Tank: A cement structure, about ten meters long, five meters wide, and of unknown depth, equipped with two, five h.p. pumps for pulling up water to rice paddies around the town.
- 3) Transformer Station: A single story structure, built during the occupation, with cement coated walls and a tin roof; about 15 meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high. The walls were covered with tar-painted wooden boards outside. A 66,000 kilo-volt electrical current came to this station from the Changjin Power Plant, Hanyang-shi for 24 hour distribution. The station was engaged in such types of job as power transmitting, wire repairing, and fee collecting. Fees were charged at the rate of 47 Won per 60 watt consumed in cash each quarter of the year. The employees lived in the two annexed residences of single story which had cement coated mud walls and tin roofs, each measuring about ten meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high and housing three families. 25X1
- 4) Chongqing Primary School & 1st Junior Middle School: These two schools used three structures; one was a two story structure, built during the occupation, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, ten meters wide, and ten meters high; another was a single story structure, built during the occupation, with tar-painted wooden walls; the last one was built had a red cement tile roof and mud block walls coated with white lime on the upper half and cement on the lower half, measuring about 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 6 meters high. The primary school was a four year course and had about 1,000 students and 20 teachers, while the junior middle school was a three year course and had 500 to 600 students and 12 teachers. 25X1
- 5) Confucian Shrine: Two single story structures of Korean style, built before the Liberation, with white lime coated mud walls and tile roofs, each measuring about 15 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high. This shrine was seldom visited by worshippers, and had an old couple residing there. 25X1
- 6) Democratic Propaganda Office, Chongqing-shi People's Committee: A single story structure, used as a store before the liberation, with white lime coated mud walls and a tin roof, measuring about 15 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 5 meters high. This office was used by the town people's committee for conference and circle activities.

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- 7) Chongqing Motion Picture House: A single story, brick structure, formerly used as the county office before the Liberation, with a cement tile roof and walls coated with cement outside and with white lime inside, measuring about 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 5 meters high. The theater had a capacity of about 300, charged 20 Wm for a film, and 50 or 80 Wm for a play, but there were times when a stage performance was made by a group from P'yongyang free of charge. The theater opened 1930 hours each day and showed Soviet films most frequently, then NK and Chinese films.
- 8) Chongqing-gun IA Station: Two single story structures, used as the county police station during the [] occupation, with walls coated inside with white lime and covered outside with tar-painted wooden boards, each measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 5 meters high. This IA station had a total strength of about 50 persons (40 officers, 5 master sergeants and 5 sergeants) under the control of KIM Hak-ae (WTA) (Major) who was assisted by a deputy chief (Captain). Each officer carried a Soviet made pistol, while sergeants were equipped with PPsh guns. The station was divided into five units, i.e., the Safety Protection Section, the Citizenship Registration Section, the Security Section, the Investigation Section, and the Preliminary Interrogation Section. The members were found to be checking train passengers at the railroad station each time a train arrived or departed, requesting possible suspects to produce their citizenship certificates, if any.
- 9) Chongqing-gun Court: A single story, brick structure, presumably used as a store by the [] before the Liberation [], with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof of ordinary style, measuring about 15 meters long, 8 - 9 meters wide, and 5 meters high. This structure had two rooms, one used by the chief and the other for a court. When there was a trial, the prosecutor came from the Chongqing-gun Prosecutor's Office, and the accused was brought from the county internal affairs station. A trial was usually held after the accused had been fully interrogated by the Preliminary Interrogation Section of the Chongqing-gun IA Station. Since the Armistice [] a total of about 13 criminals had been tried, mostly for embezzlement and theft.
- 10) KLP Chongqing-gun Committee: A structure, about 60 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 5 meters high. At the former site of [] military police which was destroyed at the time of the Liberation [] it was built [] by laborers from agricultural cooperatives and carpenters and other skilled workers from the Tongguan Coal Mine and the Chongqing-gun Stock Farm. The committee had a total of about 30 employees, including its seven staff personnel. Its Organizational Committee, which was comprised of the chairman and vice-chairman of the county KLP committee, the chairman of the county people's committee, the chief of the county IA station, the manager of the Chongqing-gun

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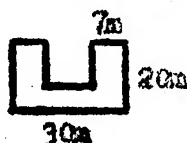
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Farm Machine Rental Station, and the manager of the Tongguan Coal Mine, convened once every two months. Matters channeled down from the KLP Central Committee through the provincial committee were usually discussed in the presence of district (Ri) committee chairmen.

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- 11) Chongqing-gan People's Committee: Two single story, brick structures, one built during the [] occupation and the other [] with cement tile roofs and brick walls coated with white lime inside. One measured about 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 5 meters high, and the other of "U" shape measured as follows:

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The county people's committee had a total of about 40 employees.

- 12) Chongqing Branch, Farmers' Bank: A single story, brick structure, used as a bank since the [] occupation, with a cement tile roof and walls coated inside with white lime and outside with cement, measuring about 15 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 5 meters high. This branch opened from 0800 to 1200 hours in summer and from 0900 to 1800 hours in winter []. It was chiefly engaged in loaning farmers such funds as stock funds, residences funds, land improvement funds, for which a private farmer was required to take due procedures at the people's committee (district). Agricultural cooperative members were taken care of by their agricultural cooperatives for their loan applications. Besides, the branch handled farmers' saving accounts, and each agricultural cooperative had its account at the branch.

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- 13) Chongqing-gan Communications Department: A structure, used as a post office during the [] occupation, with a tin roof and walls covered outside with tar-painted wooden boards, measuring about 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 6 meters high. This department consisted of the Accounting Section, the Post Office, and the Telegram Section, and employed a total of about 30 personnel. Postal fees were as follows: ten Wn for an ordinary mail, three Wn for each letter of a telegram, and 40 Wn for registered mail. The department was equipped with two telegram transmitters, two receivers, a 100-circuit switchboard, and a radio relaying unit (for street broadcasting).

- 14) Private Store & National Farming Tools Store: A [] structure used by the following two different stores:

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- A) Farming Tools Store: A single story, brick structure, with a cement tile roof of ordinary style and walls coated outside with cement

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and inside with white lime, measuring about 20 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 5 meters high. This store sold such items as plowshares (130 Wpn each), plows (drawn by one ox) (for 470 Wpn each unit), locks and other hardware. Besides, it distributed agricultural chemicals to each district people's committee as directed by the agricultural department of the county people's committee. At the store a bag of lime sold for 235 Wpn and a bag of cement for 180 Wpn. These items were available to private farmers and agricultural cooperatives alike. When a cooperative wanted to buy any of the above items in a large quantity, the county people's committee took care of it. The store employed four workers.

- B) Private Tin Shop: A structure of the same type as B) above. This tin shop sold and repaired such items as buckets, basins, and water cans.

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- 15) Chongqing People's Committee: A single story, brick structure, used as a residence during the [] occupation and occupied by the present user [] with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof of ordinary type, measuring about 10 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 4 meters high. The town people's committee was manned by a chairman, a chief clerk, and two directors.

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- 16) Chongqing Consumers' Guild Store: A single story, brick structure, used as a store during the [] occupation, with a tin roof of ordinary style and walls coated outside with cement and inside with white lime, measuring about 40 meters long, nine meters wide, and five meters high. The store employed about 15 workers.

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- 17) National Book Store: A single story structure, used as a barber shop during the [] occupation and then as a residence after the Liberation [], with a tin roof of ordinary style and mud walls coated with white lime outside, measuring about 12 meters long, eight meters wide, and four meters high. The book store had on sale such types of publications as school text-books and magazines.

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- 18) Shangmu: A historical structure of three stories, built about 100 year ago and used as a watch tower against possible [] invasion. It was the tallest structure in Chongqing.

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- 19) Subsidiary Food Stuff Store & Restaurant, Consumers' Guild: Two structures used as follows:

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- A) Subsidiary Food Stuff Store: A two story, brick structure, built by the [] before the Liberation [], with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof of ordinary style, measuring about 15 meters long, ten meters wide, and ten meters high. Items sold at the store included the following:

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Alaska pollacks, fresh, 20 each	90-100 Wpn
Alaska pollacks, dried, 20 each	120 "
Cabbage, kilogram	12 "
Radish, kilogram	10 "
Bean sprout, kilogram	35- 40 "
Stems-leek, kilogram	95 "
Apple, kilogram	27 "
Soju (liquor), Tee (2 liters)	500 "
Bean curd, bar	10 "
Egg	Unknown
Confections	"
Meat	"

Garlics and hot peppers were raised in considerable quantities in the county, enough to be sent to P'yongyang in autumn. Beef and pork were sold three times each month on average, beef for 150 Wpn and pork for 110 Wpn per kilogram. Actually, beef and pork were scarce.

B) Restaurant: A structure built after the Liberation (15 Aug 45).

- 20) Chongsong-gun Consumers' Guild Store: A single story, wooden structure, built during the [] occupation, with a tile roof of ordinary style and walls coated with white lime on the upper half and with cement on the lower half, measuring about 40 meters long, ten meters wide, and five meters high. Commodities sold at this store included the followings:

Cloth, cotton, meter	220 Wpn
Cloth, wool, meter	1,000 - 4,000 "
Poplin, meter	400 - 700 "
Cloth, silk (Yudong), meter	1,100 - 1,300 "
Cloth, silk (Mokondan), meter	1,600 "
Shoes, black, men, pair	150 - 350 "
Shoes, black, children, pair	90 - 100 "
Shoes, black, women, pair	200 - 300 "
Underwear, winter, set	3,500 "
Underwear, spring, set	500 - 700 "
T-shirt, each	150 - 200 "
Socks, pair	80 - 120 "
Cigarette, "Opingsan" brand, pack	15 "
Cigarette, "Taedongnam" brand, pack	20 "
Cigarette, "Kalmegi"	35 "
Cigarette, "Kalmegi" brand, pack	60 "
Tobacco, "Changsuyn" brand, pack	20 "
Confections	Unknown
Pencils	Unknown
Note-books	Unknown
Paper	Unknown

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- 21) Chongqing-gun People's Hospital: This hospital was formerly used by the [] as a store during the occupation, and was then converted to a hospital after the Liberation [] and was planned for expansion [] The hospital was constructed as follows:

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A) A two story, brick structure, with a tin roof and walls coated inside with white lime and outside with cement, measuring about 20 meters long, ten meters wide, and ten meters high. The hospital employed three doctors, 12 nurses, two pharmacists, and two accountants, all of whom were controlled by the chief.

B) A single story, brick structure, built as a residence during the [] occupation, with a tin roof and white lime coated walls, measuring about ten meters long, nine meters wide, and four meters high. This structure was used as a pharmacy, where all types of medicine made by the Soviet Union, East Germany, and NK were issued.

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C) A single story, brick structure, built before the Liberation [], with walls coated with white lime on the upper half and with cement on the lower half. This structure was used as a ward for patients and was furnished with 18 beds, a kitchen, and a bath. The number of beds was said to be increased when the hospital was expanded.

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- 22) Consumers' Guild Barber Shop: A single story structure, built as a [] store before the Liberation [], with a cement tile roof and mud walls coated with white lime on the upper half and with cement on the lower half, measuring about 11 meters long, nine meters wide, and five meters high. The barber shop was installed with four chairs and served no toilet articles. It opened from 0600 to 1900 hours and charged grown-ups 30 Wn each and children 15 Wn each.

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- 23) Chongqing-gun Tax-in-Kind Warehouses: These warehouses were built after the Armistice [] and controlled by the Food Administration Department of the Chongqing-gun People's Committee.

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A) Warehouses: Two single story structures, with white lime coated mud walls and a tin roof, each measuring about 60 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven meters high. They were enclosed by a mud fence, about two meters high, along the top of which an additional barbed wire fence, about one meter, was strung.

B) Office: A single story structure with white lime coated mud walls and a red-painted cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, eight meters wide, and five meters high. The office employed four clerical workers.

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In the warehouses were stored such types of grains as rice, millets, corn, and beans. Beans and corn produced in the area of Chongsŏng-gun were sent to P'yŏngyang and other areas in exchange for rice produced in Hwanghae-do. Rice was brought from Hwanghae-do by trucks of the Hwanghae-do Automotive Station, while beans and corn were carried away by trucks of the Hoeryŏng Automotive Station. [redacted]

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24) Chongsŏng Farm Machine Rental Station: This rental station was built, in the autumn of 1957, by the Hamgyŏng-bukto Trust with the help of the laborers of the station.

- A) Office: A single story, brick structure, with brick walls and a red tile roof, measuring about 20 meters long, ten meters wide, and five meters high.
- B) Tractor Garage: A single story, brick structure, with walls on the three sides and a tin roof, measuring about 50 meters long, ten meters wide, and five meters high. This garage was capable of accommodating about 20 tractors.
- C) Store: A single story structure, with red brick walls and a red tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, ten meters wide, and five meters high. This store was used for keeping such items as tractor parts and oil.

The rental station was divided into such functions as the manager, deputy manager, chief engineer, accounting department, and general affairs section, employing a total of about 60 workers, including seven to eight clerical workers, one female office worker, and tractor operators and assistants. It was further equipped with about 30 tractors which came from the Soviet Union in aid [redacted]. The station was engaged in farmland cultivation in such counties as Chongsŏng-gun, Onŏng-gun, and Hoeryŏng-gun.

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25) Stadium: A racing track, about 200 meters long, constructed in one month by the Chongsŏng-rŭp People's Committee [redacted] as a result of

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mobilising citizens and students in the town. The stadium was also used on such occasions as the August 15 Liberation Day and May Day, while the Chongqing Senior Middle School used it as the schoolground.

- 26) Chongqing Senior Middle School: Two single story structures, formerly used by the Chongqing Middle School during the [] occupation, with cement coated mud walls and tin roofs, each measuring about 60 meters long, ten meters wide, and six meters high. This school was a three year course and had about 300 to 400 students and 20 teachers. Of its [] graduates, about 30 percent took advanced courses at colleges and professional schools, five percent took jobs at primary schools, ten percent at farm organizations, five percent at city organizations, and the rest joined the NK Armed Forces, chiefly the army. Actually, a considerable number of them entered normal and medical professional schools. To enter a college or a professional school, each senior middle school graduate was required to obtain recommendations from the educational department of the county people's committee. With regard to the Chongqing Senior Middle School, it was said that a new three story structure would be built in the future. 25X1 25X1
- 27) Chongqing Market: About 20 to 30 wooden stalls, all built after the Liberation [], selling subsidiary food stuff, toilet articles, socks, and other daily commodities. Besides, there were observed street vendors selling rice cakes and vermicelli on the street. At this market, housewives bought subsidiary food stuffs. 25X1
- 28) Private Inn: A single story, wooden structure of Korean style, used as an inn before and after the Liberation, with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, eight meters wide, and four meters high. This inn provided guests with room and board, requiring each of them to register his name, address, and other related matters and charging 200 Wŏn for one night's stay with two meals and 40 Wŏn just for one night's stay.
- 29) Chongqing Branch, Central Bank: A single story, brick structure, used as a residence by a Korean before the Liberation and then occupied by the present user [], with white lime coated walls and a tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, nine meters wide, and four meters high. It was surrounded by an about one and a half meter high wooden fence. This branch employed three male and seven female workers, had the Receipts & Disbursements Section, and the Planning Section under its chief, and was equipped with an adding machine. 25X1

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- 30) Rice Cleaning Mill, Yugok Agricultural Cooperative: A single story, wooden structure, with a tin roof and walls painted with tar outside, measuring about 30 meters long, ten meters wide, and seven meters high. This mill had been in operation since before the Liberation, the owner of which joined the Yugok Agricultural Cooperative [redacted], surrendering themill to the cooperative simultaneously. The mill was installed with such machines as follows: one rice polishing machine (Capacity: 30 tons per day); one hulling machine (30 tons per day); four milling machines (capacity unknown); one 70 to 80 h.p. motor of [redacted] make; and two bellows. The mill was also open to private farmers and citizens and charged 27 Wŏn for cleaning 50 kilograms of rice. 25X1
- 31) National Hotel: A single story, wooden structure, built by the [redacted] as a hotel before the Liberation and partly converted for present use after the Liberation, with white lime coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 30 meters long, eight meters wide, and five meters high. With 13 rooms and one office, the hotel was exclusively used by public officials chiefly coming from various districts for conference. This hotel had the following characteristics: Available only to public officials; Charged 110 Wŏn for one night's stay with two meals; Provided guests with clean bedding and good food; Distributed by the government with rice, vegetables, and others (meals at a national hotel were called "ration-card meals"); Run by a widow, [redacted] whose husband died of a disease during the [redacted] occupation and who had previously worked as the chairman of the Chongsŏng-gun DWL and as the chief of the kindergarten of the Tonggwan Coal Mine. 25X1
- 32) Chongsŏng-gun Procurement Station: A single story, wooden structure, formerly used as a tobacco monopoly division during the [redacted] occupation, with a tin roof and walls coated with cement outside and with white lime inside. With a total of nine employees, the station operated under the direct control of the provincial and county procurement & food administration departments to procure meat (beef and pork), cocoons, scrap iron, tobacco leaves, and straw bags. [redacted] the food administration department of the county people's committee was expanded to control all procurement activities within the county. This station also had a store, which was built during the [redacted] occupation. It was a wooden, single story structure with walls covered with tar-painted boards, measuring about 50 meters long, ten meters wide, and five meters high. The store was used for keeping tobacco leaves, cocoons, and straw bags. 25X1
- 33) Chongsŏng-gun Food Cooperative: A single story structure, successively used as a [redacted] distillery before the Liberation, a national distillery 25X1

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until [] , the Chongsŏng-gun Food Factory, and then the Chongsŏng-gun Food Cooperative. It had red brick walls and a tin roof, measuring about 50 meters long, ten meters wide, and dix meters high. It also had a chimney of brick, about 15 meters high and one meter in diameter. With about 40 employees, including 15 female confectionery makers, the cooperative produced chiefly bean paste and bean sauce, plus 10 types of confectionery, which were not sold to private citizens but supplied to consumers' guild stores and other organizations in the county.

- 34) Chongsŏng Railroad Station: A single story, brick structure, built during the [] occupation, with cement coated walls and a cement tile roof, measuring about 15 meters long, nine meters wide, and six meters high. It was divided into such sections as an office, a booking office, a waiting hall, a luggage office, a station-master's office, a ticket examining gate, a ticket collecting gate (located outside), and a baggage checking office. The railroad station had a total of 15 employees, including the station-master, then YANG T'ae-ŏk (NTA) (Rank: three small stars - equivalent to senior lieutenant in the NKPA), the deputy station-master (One small star - equivalent to junior lieutenant) and five master sergeants. Its train schedule was as follows [] :

<u>Type of Train</u>	<u>Place of Departure</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Departure or Arrival</u>
Passenger	Chongsŏng	P'yŏngyang	1040 hours
Passenger	P'yŏngyang	Najin	1732 hours (1 minute's stay)
Passenger & Freight	Sangdong	Najin	0602 hours (")
"	Namyang	Ch'ŏngjin	0740 hours (")

From the Chongsŏng Railroad Station, most cargo trains were bound for Ch'ŏngjin, the Tonggwŏn Coal Mine, and the Aoji Coal Mine. Locomotives and cars included those which had been in use since the [] occupation and those which had been donated by the Zeechs. The above train schedule appeared to be effective for some time to come

2. General Description of Chongsŏng-ŏp:

- 1) [] Chongsŏng-ŏp had a population of about 4,000, mostly living in about 400 residences of Korean style. Of the population, about 95 percent was farmers, and the rest was comprised of laborers, private citizens, and public officials.

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- 2) Chongsŏng-yŏ had suffered nothing from the Korean War, except the case of three [] airplanes which passed over the town []
- 3) Roads running through the town were all of Grade III, covered with dirt, sand, and pebbles.
- 4) Subject had never heard of any plan envisioning any change in the town plan of Chongsŏng-yŏ.
- 5) No apparent changes in population and town were observed with Chongsŏng-yŏ, as compared with what it had been before the War.
- 6) From Hoeryŏng, Hanyŏng-bukto, a bus line was extended to Chongsŏng-yŏ, making two trips each day - one leaving from a bus stop in front of the Chongsŏng-gun Communications Department at 0900 hours, and the other arriving at 1200 hours and departing 1330 hours. Bus fares were as follows:

Chongsŏng-yŏ - P'unggye-ri, Chongsŏng-gun	80 Wŏn
Chongsŏng-yŏ - Tongp'o-ri, Chongsŏng-gun	90 "
Chongsŏng-yŏ - Bulsan-ni, Chongsŏng-gun	120 "
Chongsŏng-yŏ - P'ungch'ŏng-ni, Chongsŏng-gun	Unknown
Chongsŏng-yŏ - Ryŏyŏng-ni, Chongsŏng-gun	"
Chongsŏng-yŏ - Haksŏng-ni, Chongsŏng-gun	"
Chongsŏng-yŏ - Counties in Hoeryŏng-gun	"

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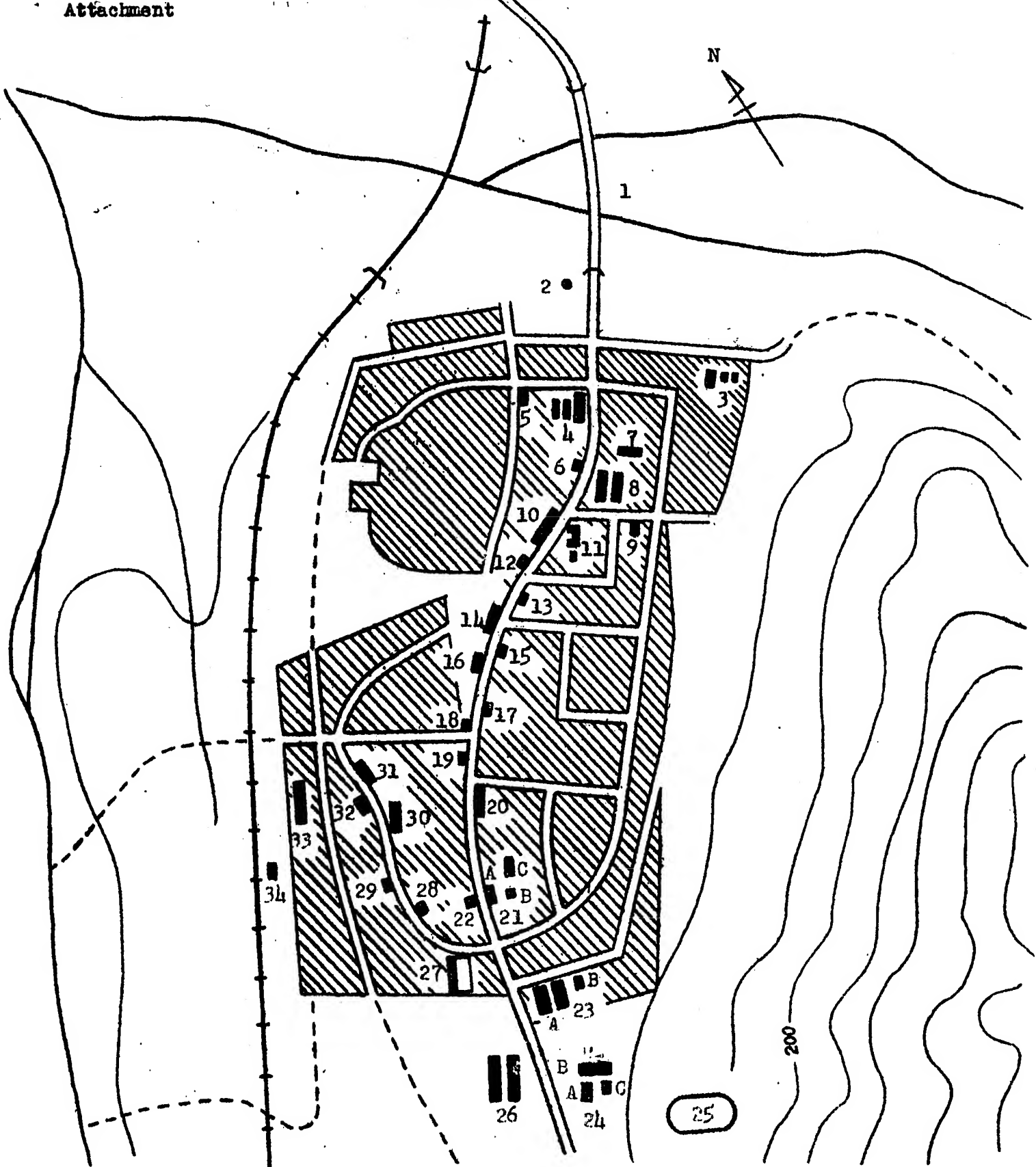
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Attachment

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